The People's Press.

VOL. XVIII. SALEM, N. C., NOVEMBER 11, 1870. NO. 44.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms:—Cash in advance.

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" six months,.....1 00
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POETRY.

Weary of the Night.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

I.

The shadow of the midnight hours
Falls like a mantle round my form;
And all the stars, like autumn flowers,
Are banished by the whirling storm;
The demon clouds throughout the sky
Are dancing in their strange delight,
While winds unwearied play—but I
Am weary of the night:
Then rise, sweet maiden mine, arise,
And dawn upon me with thine eyes.

II.

The linden, like a lover, stands,
And taps against thy window-pane;
The willow, with its slender hands,
Is harping on the silver rain.
I've watched thy gleaming taper die,
And hope departed with thy light;
The winds unwearied play—but I
Am weary of the night:
Then rise, sweet maiden mine, arise,
And dawn upon me with thine eyes.

III.

The gentle morning comes apace,
And smiling, bids the gloom depart;
Rise, maiden, with thy Orient face,
And smile the shadow from my heart!
The clouds of night affrighted fly,
Yet darkness seals my longing sight;
All nature gladly sings—while I
Am weary of the night:
Then rise, sweet maiden mine, arise,
And dawn upon me within thine eyes.

Select Miscellany.

An Astonished Husband.

BY METTIE MEEKINS.

Charles Lynford was a young mechanic in good business. At the age of twenty-six he had taken to himself a wife. Caroline Eustis, the daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to bring him except her own personal merits, which were many and habits of thrift, learned in an economical household under the stern teachings of necessity.

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this character, since he himself found it very difficult to save anything from his income.

It was not long before Caroline became acquainted with her husband's failing. She could not feel quite easy in the knowledge that they were living fully up to their income, foreseeing that a time would come when their family would grow more expensive, and perhaps her husband's business, now flourishing, might become less so.

Accordingly, one day she purchased of a tin pedler who came to the door a little tin safe, such as children frequently use as a savings bank. This she placed conspicuously on the mantel piece, so that her husband might be sure to see it on entering.

'Hallo, Carrie, what's that?' he asked curiously.

'Only a little purchase I made to-day,' said his wife.

'But what is it meant for?' he asked again.

'Let me illustrate,' said his wife, playfully. 'Have you a ten cent piece about you?'

Charles drew a dime from his pocket. His wife taking it from his hand, dropped it into the little safe.

Charles laughed.

'So you have taken to hoarding, Carrie? My little wife become a miser?'

'No, only a little prudent. But seriously, Charles, that is what I want you to do every night.'

'What! drop a dime into that new fangled arrangement of yours?'

'Exactly.'

'Very well; that will be easy enough. A dime is no great sum. But may I know what you are going to do with this newly commenced board?'

'Lay it by for a rainy day,' answered Caroline.

Charles laughed merrily.

'And what will a dime a day amount to?' he inquired.

'In a year it will amount,' commenced his wife, seriously.

'Oh, never mind—spare the calculation! It sounds too much like business, and I have enough of that during the day.'

'But you don't object to my plan?'

'Not in the least. I have no doubt it is very prudent and commendable; but you know, Carrie, I never was gifted with much prudence.'

'I am quite aware of that,' said his wife, smiling.

This ended the conversation for a time.

The plan inaugurated by the young wife was steadily carried out. She was not one of those, of whom there are so many, who enter upon a new plan zealously, but soon tire of it. In the present case, she was thoroughly satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and resolved to carry it through. Every morning she called on her husband for a dime, which was forthwith added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the exact change, but would toss her a quarter instead. She would assure him laughingly, that this would answer her purpose quite as well.

More than once, Charles would banter her on the subject of her little savings bank, but this she bore gaily. But these were not the only accessions the fund received. Her husband had early arranged to make an ample allowance for dress. I say ample, though I dare say some of my city readers might not have considered it so. But Caroline, who was in the habit of making her own dresses, provided herself with a good wardrobe at a much less expense than some not so well versed in the science of managing, could have done.

After considerable calculation, she came to the conclusion that out of her allowance she should be able to make a deposit equal to that which she exacted of her husband. Of this, however, she thought it best, on the whole, not to inform Charles, enjoying, in anticipation, the prospect of being able at some time, to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings.

At the close of every month the tin box was emptied, and the contents were transferred to a savings bank of more pretensions, where interest would be allowed. When the sums deposited here became large enough, Mrs. Lynford, who had considerable business capacity, withdrew them and invested in bank and other stocks, which would yield a large per cent. Of her mode of management, her husband remained in complete ignorance. Nor did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with his wife's management. He was an easy, careless fellow, spending as he went, enjoying the present, and not feeling any particular concern about the future.

At the end of eight years, during which he had been unusually favored by prosperity in business and uninterrupted health, his books showed that he had not exceeded his income, but on the other hand he had saved absolutely nothing. Twenty five cents stood alone to his credit.

'Running pretty close, isn't it, Carrie?' he said, laughingly. 'I take credit to myself for keeping on the right side of the line. But then, I suppose you have saved up an immense sum.'

'How much do you think?' asked his wife.

'Oh, perhaps one hundred dollars,' said Charles Lynford, carelessly; though it would take a good many dimes to do that.'

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjecture.

So things went on, till at length came the panic of 1857. It will be remembered how universally trade and business of every kind were depressed at that period. Among others, the trade which occupied Charles Lynford suffered.

One evening he came home looking quite serious, an expression which seldom came over his cheerful face.

Caroline, who had watched the signs of the times, was not unprepared to see this. She had expected her husband's business would be affected.

'What is the matter, Charles?' she asked cheerfully.

'The matter is that we shall have to economize greatly.'

'Any thing unfavorable turned up in business?'

'I should think there had. I shall have but half a day's work for some time to come, and I am afraid that even this will fail before long. You have not an idea, Carrie, how dull business of every kind has become.'

'I think I have,' said his wife quietly. 'I have read the papers carefully, and have been looking out for something of this kind.'

'Do you think we can reduce our expenses one half?' asked her husband doubtfully.

'I think we shall be able to do so. Both of us are well supplied with clothing, and we shall not need any more for a year at least. That will cut off considerable expense; then there are a great many superfluities you are accustomed to buy—little things you are accustomed to bring home to me frequently, which I can do very well without. Then we can live more plainly—have less pies and cakes, and I have no doubt it will be an improvement, so far as health is concerned.'

'What a calculator you are, Carrie!' said her husband, feeling considerably easier in mind. 'I really think, after all you have said, that it won't be so hard to live on half our usual income—for the present at least. But—and his countenance again changed—suppose my work should entirely fail, I suppose you could not reduce our expenses to nothing at all could you?'

'That certainly surpasses my power,' said his wife smiling; 'but even in that case there is no ground for discouragement. You have forgotten our savings bank, have you?'

'Why, no, I didn't think of that,' said her husband. 'I suppose that would keep off starvation for a few weeks.'

His wife smiled.

'And in these few weeks,' she added, 'business might revive.'

'To be sure,' said her husband. Well, I guess it will be all right. I'll not trouble myself about it any longer.'

The apprehensions to which Charles Lynford had given expression, proved to be only too well founded. In less than a month from the date of the conversation just recorded, the limited supply of work which he had been able to secure, entirely failed, and he found himself without work of any kind—thrown back on his own resources.

Although he had anticipated this, it seemed unexpected when it actually came upon him, and again he returned home in a fit of discouragement. He briefly explained to his wife the new calamity which had come upon them.

'And the worst of it is,' he added, 'there is no hope of better times till spring.'

'Do you think business will revive then?' asked his wife.

'It must by that time, but there are five or six months between. I don't know how we are to live during that time.'

'I do,' said his wife quietly.

'You!' exclaimed her husband in surprise.

'Yes, your income has never been more than six or seven hundred dollars a year, and I have no doubt we can live six months on two hundred and fifty dollars.'

'Yes, certainly; but where is that money to come from? I don't want to run in debt, and if I did I should not know where to borrow.'

'Fortunately there is no need of it,' said Mrs. Lynford; you seem to forget our little savings bank.'

'But is it possible it can amount to two hundred and fifty dollars?' exclaimed her husband in surprise.

'Yes, and six hundred more,' said his wife.

'Impossible!'

'Wait a minute and I will prove it.'

Caroline withdrew a moment, and then re-appeared with several certificates of bank and railroad shares, amounting to eight hundred dollars, and a bank-book in which the balance was deposited to her credit.

'Are you quite sure you haven't had a legacy?' demanded Charles in amazement; 'surely a dime a day has not produced this?'

'No; but two dimes a day have, with a little extra deposit now and then. I think, Charles, we shall be able to ward off starvation for a time.'

'All this I owe to your prudence,' said Charles gratefully; 'how can I repay you?'

Charles Lynford remained out of employment some months; but in the spring, as he anticipated, business revived, and he was once more in receipt of his old income. More than two thirds of the fund was still left and henceforth Charles was no less assiduous than his wife in striving to increase it.

The little tin savings bank still stands on the mantle-piece, and never fails to receive a deposit daily.

One of Vance's Jokes.

Mr. Macrae devotes some of his book to his visit to the "future London of the South" and of the men and things he saw there. He thus speaks of Gov. Vance:

"Vance is a great favorite with the people and has been the popular candidate at one time or another for almost every office of importance in the State. Many amusing stories are told about him. On one occasion he was stumping the State against Colonel C——. In one of the western counties, at a meeting in the open air, the Colonel appeared on the ground with a keg of whiskey, which produced such a strong diversion in his favor, that Vance was soon left with a mere handful of auditors. Seeing that something must be done, he stopped his speech, said he felt stiff, and challenged those around him to a jump. The Americans have all a love of the grotesque, and the very absurdity of the proposal made it the more acceptable. A line was drawn, and Vance and his handful of supporters were soon busily engaged in trying who could take the longest jump—a game in which Vance, being something of an athlete, excelled. This singular proceeding attracted the attention of some of the adjoining crowd, who, after a moment's hesitation, came over to see what the fun was. This drew the eyes of the others, and presently of more, till in a few minutes almost the whole body of electors was crowding round to see the sport, leaving the Colonel with no auditory but his empty keg.—There was no resource but to follow the people and try to get them back. 'Here comes the Colonel,' cried some of the crowd. 'Clear the way for the Colonel; he's going to jump.' 'On the contrary,' said the Colonel. 'I consider this a most undignified proceeding.' Undignified—when some of the free and enlightened had just been at it. The remark was not received with favor. 'If you are too proud to jump with us,' cried one, 'I reckon you are too proud to suit this here county.' 'Oh, I didn't mean that,' said the Colonel. 'I'll jump if the electors wish it.' The pacified crowd cleared a way, and some one, amidst loud applause, proposed that the vote should be given to the candidate who jumped farthest. This sealed the Colonel's fate. Tall, stiff, and unused to this kind of exercise, he had no chance against his supple opponent, and Vance came in at the top of the poll. Vance speaks of it himself as the time he 'jumped into office.'"

That man who knows the world will never be bashful, and that man who knows himself will never be impudent.

A man that hoards riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

Towers are measured by their shadows, and great men by their calculations.

He who buys too many superfluities may be obliged to sell his necessaries.

AGRICULTURAL.

Save the Dead Leaves.

If every horticulturist and farmer would think for a moment on the nature of fallen leaves—which contain not only the vegetable matter, but the earthy salts, lime, potash, etc., needed for the next season's growth and fertility—and that, too, exactly in the proportion required by the very tree and plant from which they fall; nay, more, if they would consider that it is exactly in this way, by the decomposition of these very fallen leaves that nature enriches the soil, year after year, in her great forests, it would hardly be possible for such a reflecting horticulturist or farmer to allow these leaves to be swept away by every wind that blows, and finally lost altogether. Nor would he give them away, as many now do. He would rather collect, from week to week, the leaves that fall under each tree, and by digging them under the soil about the roots, where they will decay, provide in the cheapest manner the best possible food for the tree. If this plan should be tried we should not see old orchards dying out for want of nourishment; but they would, in this simple manner, receive all the enriching they required. Pear trees, and doubtless the peach, would be greatly benefitted by this procedure.

In certain vineyards in France and Italy, the vines are kept in the highest condition by simply burying at their roots every leaf and branch that is pruned off, or falls from the vines at the close of the season. Will not some of our farmers, of inquiring minds, give this simple process a trial this season?

It is a well known fact that no manure is more eagerly sought for by the florist than leaf manure. It enters largely into the compost prepared for potting. Leaves, collected and mixed with barnyard manure, greatly enhance its value. Therefore gather up the leaves that nothing be lost.

Result of Cooking Corn Meal.

E. W. Stewart, in a prize essay on the advantage of cooking food for domestic animals, writes:

When fattening a lot of twenty steers, (all of the same weight, one hundred pounds), I tried the effect of cooking upon corn meal. Commenced feeding each ten, three bushels of uncooked meal per day with steamed hay and straw. This was readily eaten, then a bushel and a half of meal was made into a thin pudding, and while briskly boiling, six bushels of short cut hay was stirred in, and all well boiled together. This was fed each day to ten of the steers, while the other ten were still fed upon three buskels of uncooked meal.

This bushel and a half of cooked meal appeared to satisfy the ten steers as well as the three bushels of uncooked. Each ten were thus fed till disposed of to the butcher, nearly four months, and the butcher pronounced the ten fed upon cooked meal the best. This would appear to prove that meal is doubled in value by cooking.

FATTENING HOGS.

Experiments in feeding hogs on cooked and uncooked grain, have often shown a gain of one hundred per cent. by cooking, as in the above experiment with the steers. We will refer to a few of these experiments.

Hon. Geo. Geddes, of Syracuse, N. Y., says:—"I find if I take ten bushels of meal and wet in cold water and feed twenty-five hogs with it, they can eat it well; but if I take the same and cook it, it will take the same number of hogs twice as long to eat it up, and I think they fatten twice as fast in the same length of time."

An accurate experiment, detailed by S. H. Clay, of Ky., shows that a bushel of raw corn makes six pounds of pork, while a bushel of cooked meal makes seventeen and a half pounds. This result is very remarkable; but James Buckingham, in the *Prairie Farmer*, gives an experiment, where three and a half bushels of corn in the ear made nineteen pounds of pork, and one bushel of cooked meal twenty-two pounds.

Thomas J. Edge, lately, in *Practical Farmer*, detailing an experiment, says: "I found that five bushels of whole corn made 47½ lbs. of pork. The same amount of meal well boiled and fed cold, made 83½ lbs. of pork."

The Census and the Northern Cities.

The census, so far as returns have been made, does not turn out so favorably for the Northern and Western cities as was anticipated. New York will probably fall below 900,000. Philadelphia has nearly the same number, while the three leading Western cities, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis will not reach, it is said, the expected quota of 300,000. The growth of New York proper, however, can hardly be taken as a fair criterion of its prosperity. While the city does not show any very large increase over the census of 1860, the growth of its suburban towns and cities has been remarkable.

Philadelphia is the only one of those mentioned which has kept pace with expectation. Her population in 1850 was 340,045, in 1860, 562,529. A corresponding rate of increase would bring its population in 1870 to 928,172, and it is not likely to fall much below this.

These statements are of interest to us, as showing the influence of the manufacturing interest, which is the main element in the prosperity of Philadelphia, in building up a city.—*R. Whig.*

A fool generally looses his estate before he finds his folly.

Men often blush to hear what they are not ashamed to do.

What is not needed is dear at any price.

GENERAL NEWS.

The venerable Judge Bailey, of Demopolis, Ala., fell back in his chair dead, upon hearing of the death of General Lee.

The population of Philadelphia is 657,-179, an increase of over 100,000 during the past ten years.

A man named Oliver Deming was recently murdered for one drink of whiskey at Martinsville, Indiana.

President Grant has appointed Columbus Delano, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed Hon. Jacob D. Cox, the retiring Secretary of the Interior.

A brilliant meteor, larger than a cart-wheel, passed over Enfield, N. H., on Sunday morning week, and fell into a pond near the town. Its sulphurous trail was discernible for fifteen minutes after it fell.

A man in St. Louis was picked up in the streets apparently dead, and the coroner summoned to hold an inquest. The corpse created quite a sensation by coming to life during the inquest, and knocking the coroner down "for taking liberties with him."

Despatches from Syria state that the persecution of Christians by the Mahommedans has been revived in Damascus, and so great is the irritation of the natives that a general massacre is feared.

France though not greater in area than the State of Texas, produces more wheat than the whole United States, the figures being 350,000,000 bushels for France, and 240,000,000 for this country.

Richmond, Va., was visited by a severe storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, on the night of the 31st ult.

A Lafayette, Indiana, paper says that the lanes and alleys of that city are in such a sad state of filth that the Street Commissioner has to wear a clothes pin on his nose when going his rounds.

One half the children in England do not go to school, and thirty per cent of the English army cannot read or write.

The radicals propose another amendment to the Federal Constitution—one compelling every person to send their children to school.

Five schooners have been captured near Neuvitas, Cuba, by the Spaniards, laden with arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

Major Thomas Doswell, long known as the Prince of the Turf in Virginia, and one of the old fashioned Virginians, died at his farm near Richmond on the 27th ult., aged 72 years. Connoisseurs in horse-flesh, and prequenters of races, all knew Major Doswell.

Cyrus Smith, a peaceable colored man, was brutally murdered at Ridge Spring, Edgefield county, S. C., on the 15th ult., by Joe Yarborough, also colored. A radical meeting was being held, and Yarborough was guarding the stacked arms of one of Gov. Scott's colored militia companies. Smith was walking by, when he was ordered to halt, and not hearing or heeding the order, was shot dead.

The President has ordered a new census of the city of New York to be taken, owing to the complaint made by Mayor Hall, over his official signature, that the present one was a fraud.

The Sexton of the Universalist Church at Buffalo, N. Y., left one of the gas jets burning on the night of the 20th ult., it set fire to the organ, and then to the church, burning the entire building to the ground.

Tennessee bonds are being counterfeited and extensively circulated in New York. North Carolina bonds are not being counterfeited, for they are not worth the trouble.

John Bannister, an old colored man who resided in Botetourt county, Va., and was drowned in the late flood, left a large amount of gold coin secreted somewhere, which his relatives are now vigorously searching for.

A Convention of all the Jewish Rabbis in the United States was held in New York some days since. They adopted resolutions to strike out of the old Hebrew prayer book every line and word which might imply that the God of Israel is not the God of all men.

Fifteen thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine, exploded on the 1st inst., at Fairport Ohio. Four men were blown to atoms. Buildings on each side of the river were injured, and the concussion was felt for miles.

The Federal Government is now paying pensions to 193,726 claimants, 107,539 of whom are widows, and 86,187 invalids and maimed men.

One third of the grape vines of the celebrated Cucamonga vineyard at Los Angeles, Cal., has been destroyed this season by grass-hoppers.

Hundreds of acres of cabbages in Pennsylvania have been eaten up this fall by a new kind of worm, hatched from the eggs of the yellow butterfly.

The family of Gen. Lee have come to the final and unalterable determination to let the remains of the General rest where they now are, in the chapel designed and erected by himself; and not permit their removal to Holly wood Cemetery.

Gov. Shafer, of Utah, is dead.

Latest advices from China say that the Christian missionaries whose lives were threatened at Fou-chow, have been rescued and conveyed to a place of safety.

A. B. Long, United States District Attorney at New Orleans, was found in his office on the 30th ult., with his throat cut, and dead. Supposed case of suicide.

Late advices from Martinique, West Indies, announce that the French authorities have already shot twenty of the ringleaders in the recent insurrection in that island. A hundred more have been arrested, and are liable to be shot. The revolt was instigated by the Prussians.

Gen. G. W. C. Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, has been unanimously elected to succeed his father as President of Washington College. The name of the College has been changed to the Washington and Lee University.

Snow storms are prevalent in the more northern States and Territories. Cold weather is close upon us.

A gentleman of Barbour county, Ala., having a prejudice against the ordinary mode of burial, has ordered a huge marble coffin in which to be interred when his time comes.

The Roman Catholics seem to have been more successful in China than the Protestant missionaries, owing perhaps to their use of symbols and ceremonies which are so apt to attract the untutored mind. The number of Protestant converts in China is only about 4,000 while the Romanists have over 400,000.

A railway train was recently stopped near Evansville, Indiana, by a fiery goblin standing ahead on the track. An illuminated pumpkin placed there by mischievous boys, proved to be the head and front of the terror.

In the town of Weld, Maine, over one thousand cords of poplar, birch and ash are made up into spools, salt-boxes and butter-firkins annually.

Col. R. B. Clark is on trial in New York city for counterfeiting tobacco stamps. He was arrested with a considerable quantity of them in his possession, and had attempted to utter some 5,000 of them.

STATE NEWS.

A man named E. B. Ramsey rented a cotton farm from Mr. Pender, of Halifax county, last spring, mortgaging the crop for the rent. Some days ago he picked and packed about half the crop, sold it at Weldon, pocketed the proceeds, and then vamosed, leaving Mr. Pender to cogitate upon the uncertainty of the cotton business.

Mr. John Taylor, a respected citizen of Robeson, has been arrested at the instance of the notorious parson Sinclair, on the charge of killing Mark Sanderson, the mulatto recently found dead in the woods by parties who were out hunting for outlaws. There is no evidence of any weight against Mr. Taylor, yet bail has been refused.

Mr. James McCormick, of Robeson county, was drowned in Lumber river on the night of the 20th ult., by the running away of an unruly mule hitched to a buggy.

The trial of Geo. Cooper, colored, for the murder of Hiram Bishop, white, took place in Wilmington on the 27th ult. The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Work House. Thomas R. Purnell, Esq., a rising young lawyer of Wilmington, assisted in the defence, and acquitted himself handsomely.

Mrs. Fannie Edwards, of Polk county, recently became the mother of triplets. One died, and the other two are doing well. None get away. Huzza for Polk county.

The Rutherford *Vindicator* announces Alfred Bryan, a colored conservative of the original panel, true and tried, as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate.

Parson Sinclair of Robeson county, has abandoned his prosecution of Mr. McDiarmid, the editor of the *Robesonian*, for contempt of court. He found it wouldn't pay.

The ship *Golconda* sailed from Baltimore on Tuesday last, for Liberia, in Africa, and stopped at Hampton Roads to take on board 260 emigrants from North Carolina, all freedmen, who go to join their friends in that country.

Mule thieves are plying their nefarious avocation in Brunswick County. They are supposed to be running the stolen animals off to South Carolina.

Geo. W. Price, Jr., has been nominated by the colored men of New Hanover and Brunswick, and their friends, as their candidate for the State Senate, in place of A. H. Galloway, dec'd.

A leading white radical of Columbus county, one J. B. Stanley by name, recently took two colored men, charged with larceny, from the custody of their captors, made them strip, led them to the roadside, and gave them about one hundred lashes each. This very Stanley was a radical candidate for the Legislature last summer and begged the colored men to vote for him.

Ten thousand oranges were sold at a fruit auction in Wilmington, the other day, at $3.25 per hundred.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

An Unfortunate Comparison.

"15,000 Southern men register in New York and vote the Democratic ticket! How is that for carpet-bag "arrogance"—"Carpet-bag interference?"'—*Standard.*

Yes, and these 15,000 Southern men, if there are that many, who register in New York and vote very properly and patriotically against the radicals, are, every one of them, doing a legitimate business in that city, aiding with their capital, their brains and their hands, in developing its commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests. Not one of the whole 15,000 is a candidate for any office, high or low. Unlike that tribe of political adventurers who flocked to the South for no other purpose under the sun but to get office and wring plunder from a defenceless people, these Southern men went to New York simply to mind their own private business. In a large majority of cases, they even refrained from exercising their legitimate right of suffrage, and have consented to register at this late day only at the solicitation of that vast majority of the citizens of New York who are opposed to radical misrule. There is not the least similitude between the Southern gentlemen doing business in New York and the political nomads from the North who are holding office in North Carolina and doing their best to sow the seeds of an irreconcilable antagonism between the white and colored races. The *Standard* has happened to make for itself a very unfortunate comparison, that's all.

Ex-Gov. Vance predicts that, in view of the conservative tendencies of the people throughout the Union, as evinced in the recent elections, "the radical party will change its course, and that the tide of centralization and tyranny upon the part of the general government will soon cease." We trust that the honorable gentleman may be correct in his opinion. Even during the late session of Congress it was evident that many of the members who had been to the very extreme of radicalism, were trimming their sails to take advantage of the popular sentiment as it might be expressed in the fall elections, and were disposed to pause in their head long career. That sentiment has been so decidedly indicated that it would not at all surprise us if, at the coming session of Congress, there be quite a number of Republican members ready to interpose themselves between the people and any further extreme measures their party may propose.

We publish elsewhere a truthful and succinct account of the recent disgraceful and bloody riot at Norfolk, Va., between the two factions of the radical party. As a labored effort is being made by the radical papers to shift the responsibility of the affair upon the Conservatives, we have only to say that the Conservatives had nothing to do with it one way or another. It was a free family fight. The carpet-baggers and the colored men had fallen out in regard to the Congressional candidate from that district, either faction wanting a man of their own stripe. The carpet baggers won, and the colored men were incensed at it. From words, they fell to blows, and from blows they went to shooting one another.

The expenditure of the government, during the month of October, just for the War Department alone, amounted to the enormous sum of $4,993,541.68, which is at the rate of nearly sixty millions of dollars per year. Just think of it, taxpayers. Here we are at peace withall the world, and yet a radical administration spends annually for military purposes a sum almost equal to the entire expenses of the government in any one year before the war. But why should we wonder at this lavish expenditure, when portions of the army are now being moved about from State to State, in order to control the elections? It costs money to transport troops. The army, we believe, now consists of 30,000 men, rank and file, and at the rate of $60,000,000 per year, each man in the army costs the tax-payer of the country, two thousand dollars annually. Rather expensive soldiering, that.

How much longer are the two long-suffering counties of this Congressional District, Caswell and Alamance, to be kept in "a state of insurrection?" There has not been the first whisper of turmoil in those counties, since the Executive ordered away from them his instruments for inciting turmoil and insurrection, and that has been nearly two months ago. Is it not high time for the undeserved ban to be removed? People are beginning to wonder what makes the Governor so dilatory in proclaiming a peace, now that it cannot possibly serve his interests, or those of his party, to keep up the war farce.

There are about 200,000 Jews in the United States.

How the Radicals Benefit the Poor Man Pecuniarily.

"The Republican party, besides paying the nation's debt, has put money into the pocket of every poor man."

The *Standard* says that, and says it as coolly as if every man in the State, outside of a lunatic asylum, did not know it to be a glaring and audacious misrepresentation. The Republican party is continually taking from the poor man in order to give to the rich. The poor man may make a few boxes of tobacco, or a few barrels of brandy, and he is so hedged in with taxation that he is kept in a constant worry. He can buy nothing to eat, drink or wear, but it is taxed, and the tax is included in the price which he pays for it. The rich man, on the contrary, may invest half a million or a million of dollars, or any amount, in government bonds, draw the interest regularly in gold, and not pay one cent of tax on them. As for the income tax, which, ostensibly, is intended to make these gentry do a little something towards sharing in the public burden, the radicals have reduced it to a very small percentage, and it might as well be abolished altogether, as it is systematically evaded, and the evasion is just as systematically winked at.

The Republican party picks the pockets of the people of between five hundred millions and six hundred millions of dollars annually by way of taxation. This is just about two hundred millions more a year than it demanded from them during any one year of the war. It is a positive fact that the people are annually taxed one-third as much again at this period of profound peace, as they were during any one of the four terrible war years. We have no exact statistics, but we believe we approximate to the facts when we say that for every six dollars thus taken from the tax-payer, about one-twelfth of it goes into the pockets of that vast army of officials, both of the internal revenue and customs departments, who swarm like locusts over the land; a full sixth goes to paying the bondholder his gold interest on his non-taxable government bonds; another sixth is reluctantly appropriated to the tardy reduction of the public debt, the party in power knowing full well that the people would never permit themselves for any length of time to be swindled out of six dollars, if one dollar of it, at least, was not appropriated to some popular purpose. The remaining half of this vast sum of money thus accruing annually from excessive taxation, or three hundred and fifty millions, is expended in carrying on the government at a spendthrift rate, and in enormous appropriations of which political favorites manage to get perverted to their private use and emolument a very handsome proportion. That is how the money goes which the radical party screws out of the people by every hook and crook.

The people—at least, it is so in this part of the country, and we suppose it is so everywhere else—can hardly scrape together money enough, toil as they may, to pay their taxes and yet live with any degree of comfort. When we speak of taxes we do not mean such only as are directly assessed, but those as well which are imposed indirectly, and which are the ones, that, in the end, most effectually drags the poor man down and keeps him impoverished. For, let the radical journals try to disguise it as they may, it is none the less true that the consumer and the humbler classes bear the burden at last. It was the far-seeing and profound Jefferson who very aptly compared taxation to a heavy stone rolling down stairs; it bumps upon every step, but it is bound to settle finally, with its entire weight, at the foot of the lowest step. Mankind, in its social aspect, can be compared to a flight of steps; the poor are always at the bottom, and the rich perched at the top, while the intermediate steps are occupied by those who are between the two—poorer the lower you go, and better off the higher you ascend. The rich man, away up yonder, does not intend to be troubled with the stone, so he gives it a kick and down it goes, and so they all kick it until it gets down to where the poor man is, and he has to suffer for it can be kicked no further.

No, the radical party is continually and systematically robbing the poor man of his hardly-earned dimes and dollars, and building up a corrupt plutocracy upon the miseries of the masses. Yet the *Standard*, which has screened, defended and apologized for such men as Littlefield and his friends, who have robbed the toiling farmers of North Carolina of millions, has the hardihood and "matchless intrepidity of face" to say that its party "has put money into the pockets of every poor man." Outside of your office-holders, and that gang of "poor men" who came hither after the war from the North to manage our political affairs, we know of no poor men who have received any pecuniary benefit from the radical party; they have not felt any of that money, of which our cotemporary speaks so gushingly, in their pockets yet; nor will they ever feel any of it though they should live to the age of Methuselah.

The Society of the Army of Northern Virginia was organized in Richmond on the 4th inst. Officers and plan of organization will be given next week.

Radical Attack Upon the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

The United States District Attorney for Tennessee has instituted proceedings in the motion of a *quo warranto* against Chief Justice A. O. P. Nicholson, Judges J. L. T. Sneed and Thos. A. R. Nelson, of the Supreme Court of that State, and Attorney General J. B. Heiskell, for accepting and holding office in violation of the disability provisions of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution. The gentlemen thus proceeded against were elected by the Conservatives to their present position by an overwhelming majority, and ever since their election the radicals have been puzzling their brains for some method by which they might be thrown out, and the will of the people defeated. The U. S. District Attorney charges that each of these gentlemen took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States before the war, or during it, and that they were either open, active rebels, or gave aid and comfort to the Southern cause. Chief Justice Nicholson was a Senator in Congress from Tennessee when the war broke out. Last summer he applied to Congress for the removal of his disabilities, although he is of the opinion he is not ineligible, and says he only applied to Congress to remove all possible objections to his election. The whole Court not only believe themselves eligible, but fully discussed their cases before they qualified. The radical United States authorities, however, have responded to the howls of their defeated party friends, and intend to give the Judges all the trouble they can. The cases are returnable at the next term of the U. S. District Court to be held in Knoxville next January. Perhaps, if the matter goes against the Conservatives, the latter will find a path open through which they can drag a few radical officials who have been holding office while ineligible.

One of the "cutest" little specimens of journalism that has visited our sanctum for some time, is the *Lower Californian*, published by the exploring and colonizing expedition of the Lower California Company, at the projected City of Cortez, on Magdalena Bay. The first number dated 12th ult., is upon our table, and is quite a curiosity in its way. It is a mixture of English, French and Spanish, the editorials and locals being in the first named language, a majority of the advertisements in the last, and a long communication on the advantages of Lower California, in the native tongue of some enthusiastic Frenchmen. Nor are the Chinese forgotten, for we notice that Mr. Ah Yam informs the world through its columns that he is in the clam business. The City of Cortez is bound to be a great place, since it has established a newspaper at the first effort of its babyhood.

The "Pilgrim's Progress"—the *Standard* advancing from the position it formerly occupied advocating and defending the iniquitous and reckless railroad appropriations of the last Legislature, and that it would be dishonest to repudiate the debt thus incurred, to the position it now assumes in regard to that very debt. It *now* makes "concession to those who claim that it was illegally, fraudulently and unconstitutionally incurred," that "it will not be repudiation to refuse to pay a debt which is illegal *ab initio*," and that "a part of the debt is undoubtedly illegal, and must be looked squarely in the face."

We call this very marked progress. The *Standard* comes right up to the Conservative scratch, gets down upon its marrow bones, and makes the very confession that the Conservative press has been demanding of it these many months. It does not stop half-way, either, but makes a clean breast of it, and acknowledges that it and its party have together ruined the State.—Hear it:

"In the next place the present population of the State cannot pay this debt.—That is a manifest impossibility. The entire wealth of the State is perhaps $150,000,000, and the payment of $35,000,000 in taxes in addition to the ordinary expenditures of the government would be intolerable."

If any one had predicted in our presence that the *Standard* would have ever made such a cool and complete acknowledgment, we would have laughed in his face. But there it is, and we are only left to wonder what has so suddenly enlightened our cotemporary, and produced such a remarkable and salutary change in its convictions.

The *Standard* is prepared to prove all it has said in regard to the School Fund *not* being squandered. Will it satisfy a large majority of the citizens of the State, by telling what has become of it? what amount there was collected—where it was paid out—or where it is now? We ask, in all good faith, where is it?—*Rutherford Vindicator.*

You need not expect ever to get the whole truth and nothing but the truth in regard to that fund, Bro. Erwin, still we have reason to hope that the Legislature will unearth part of it. The rascalities of the radical leaders have been so numerous and manifold, covered up, mixed together, and twisted in and out, that it would be a herculean task to smoke them all completely out. We will, however, discover enough to condemn the workers in iniquity forevermore in this State.

The Postmaster General.

The President has had a hard time of it with his Cabinet. Of the members originally composing it, only one remains, Cresswell, the Postmaster General. Now the rumor comes from Washington that Cresswell is to step out, he having managed to make himself obnoxious to the radical majority in Congress by his advocacy of the abolition of the franking privilege, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. Secretary Cox was forced to resign because of the opposition to the reforms he desired to inaugurate in his department, and now comes Cresswell.

The radicals have a decided antipathy to reform, and Cresswell ought to have known that any attempt on his part to destroy the franking privilege, and thus save to the public treasury many thousands of dollars, was bound to bring his head, eventually, to the political scaffold. John W. Forney is spoken of as Cresswell's successor, though it is not yet certain how it will all turn out. Forney would suit very well as Postmaster General. He has no antiquated notions about saving money to the treasury. The abuse of the franking privilege, which has troubled Cresswell so seriously, will not afflict him much. So long as he can get his share of whatever greenbacks may be floating around, he will not trouble himself about the amount that may be gobbled up by his party friends. An excellent man is Forney; splendid to have in the Cabinet—especially when there is any particularly questionable work to be done. Fortunate Forney! well can he exclaim, "virtue is its own reward."

The civilized world was thrown into a state of pleasurable excitement a few days since, when the telegraph wires transmitted the intelligence that an armistice had been concluded between France and Prussia, with every prospect that it would result in peace. Gold went down in New York, on the strength of the news, to 110, which was lower then it had been at any time since July 5th, 1862, when it was quoted in Wall street at 109¼. A shadow however, was thrown over the general satisfaction, when, a day or two later, the news came that negotiations had been broken off, and that hostilities had been resumed with renewed virulence and vigor. The absolute refusal of the present French Revolutionary government to consent to a cession of territory is the cause of this failure of the attempt at peace. Whatever we may think of Prussia's demand for territory, in the face of her declaration at the outbreak of the war, that she desired no territorial aggrandizement, it is certain that, under present circumstances France will ultimately be compelled to yield. The Revolutionary authorities understand the French temperament well enough to know that if they agree to any such cession, they pronounce their own destruction, and that it takes no longer now to erect a guillotine than it did in 1792. The French leaders, who have been thrown by an inopportune political convulsion into positions for which they are not fitted, are between two millstones, and will be ground to powder. If they do not consent to cede this coveted territory, Prussia crushes them; if they do consent then the French people will crush them, and all they can do is to take their choice between the two executioners. We dare say some of them are bitterly bewailing the evil hour when they plunged into the revolution, as they call it, and wish they had held off until the Empire had worked out its own destruction. But they were too fast, and rushed directly into the quicksands which Napoleon was wise enough to back out of as soon as he had got one foot in. In the meantime, Napoleon, who has nothing to do with this question of territorial cession, remains, surrounded by the Marshals and Generals of the Empire—the great soldiers of France—quietly at the Palace of Wilhelmshohe, and waits, spider fashion, for events.

The political preachers of New York have been cutting a wide swath of late, and what they have lacked in religious devotion they have certainly made up in partisan energy. The New York *Times* gives synopses of quite a number of political sermons preached in that city in the interests of the radical party on the Sabbath before last. Among them we find the following: "Every Citizen Must Discharge his Political Duty," by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth; "Every Citizen Should Vote," by Rev. R. H. Newton; "The Political Responsibility of Religious People," by Rev. Dr. Aikman; "Corrupt City Government," by Rev. O. B. Frothingham; "Qualities of a Loyal Soul," by Rev. Pullman, and "Who shall we have for Governor?" by Rev. J. P. Swift.

Appropriate subjects to be discussed over the sacred altar! Splendid texts with which to glorify the Lord God of Hosts upon the holy day which He has set apart for His service!

The recent Conservative victory in West Virginia, will remove State disfranchisement from over 25,000 white citizens, who will hereafter be permitted to vote. This will completely put an end to radicalism in that State.

The South Carolina Election Farce.

OUTRAGEOUS FRAUDS—TICKETS CRAMMED INTO THE BALLOT BOXES BY THE HANDFUL—REPEATING—SAVAGE MOBS—WHITE MEN DARED NOT CHALLENGE—THE ELECTION CARRIED BY BAYONETS—ALL HOPE FOR A GOOD GOVERNMENT DESTROYED.

The truth in regard to the late election in South Carolina is gradually becoming known, and as the damning facts are coming to the light, good men everywhere are asking one another how long such a state of things can continue before the country is utterly demoralized and ruined. In order to divert attention from their enormous frauds the radical newspapers are howling about Kuklux outrages and riots just as they did in this State, and the President has sent troops to South Carolina, at the behests of his party, in order to give color to these false charges. But nothing can wipe out the facts. "The election in South Carolina has resulted in the actual subversion and destruction of the franchise in that State. On the seaboard and islands the negroes in savage crowds held the ballot boxes, and crammed them with all the radical tickets sent to them. The negro women were even more violent than the men; and, with arms in hand, these brutal mobs attacked, beat, and drove off every man, white or black, who showed or tried to vote the Reform ticket. In the middle counties, the negro militia did the same service, and, although negro boys of fifteen to twenty years of age were seen to vote, no white man dared to challenge them, else he would have been instantly shot down. Not only minors, but felons, well-known convicts for burglary, grand larceny, arson, &c., voted, and repeated often enough to count from five to ten votes each. The conservative negroes stayed away from the polls in many cases. In the upper counties, where the whites are in the ascendancy, the people were overawed by Federal troops in addition to Scott's negro militia. The law of violence and intimidation controlled everywhere; savage negro mobs on the sea-board, negro militia in the middle country, and negro militia and Federal troops in the upper country. It is ridiculous to call this an election. In Edgefield over 1000 illegal negro votes were polled; in Chester the Grand Jury has indicted 65 radicals for perjury in registration; in Newberry over 800, and in Richland more than 500 illegal votes were polled. In the lower counties there is no getting at the truth, as radical tickets were crammed into the ballot boxes by the handful."

Radical Riot in Norfolk, Virginia.

THE CARPET-BAGGERS AND COLORED MEN FALL OUT—EACH HAVE A CANDIDATE IN THE FIELD—THE COLORED MEN TRY TO "CLEAN OUT" THEIR CARPET-BAG FRIENDS—FIRE ARMS USED—FOURTEEN PERSONS WOUNDED—SEVERAL MORTALLY.

The ill feeling which has for some time past existed between the carpet-bag and native wings of the radical party in the 2nd Congressional District of Virginia, culminated on Tuesday night of last week, at Norfolk, in a disgraceful and bloody riot. The carpet-baggers had nominated one of their number, Jas. H. Platt, for Congress, while the colored men, with their native white allies, had nominated Wm. Rodney Jones. A meeting was called at Norfolk in the Platt interest, when the following occurrences, as narrated by the Norfolk *Virginian*, took place:

"The meeting was called to order from the eastern steps of the city hall, and a crowd of hundreds of whites and negroes was gathered in the yard. Mr. F. DeCordy was called to the chair, who in a few remarks introduced Gov. H. H. Wells, who addressed his remarks almost entirely to the negroes. He was followed by Secretary Robeson in advocacy of the election of Platt. During his speech a torch-light procession of negroes, bearing transparencies and Chinese lanterns, arrived and took their position in front of the speaker's stand. There was also a brass band present, which greeted each speaker with martial music. Secretary Robeson concluded his speech, when a negro by the name of Lancaster was called to the stand, and he had been speaking about half an hour when the spirit of turbulence, which had been evidently working in the minds of the negroes, broke forth in this wise: A number of whites, lookers-on, had gathered on the outskirts of the assembly, when the cry of "Clean them out" was raised by the negroes, numbers of whom were armed with sticks. A pressure was made towards the outside whites, the negroes brandishing their clubs. Lieutenant C. C. Benson and private W. J. Messeck, of the police, interposed their authority, and by displaying their arms made the crowd recoil. A negro in the crowd cried out that he had a revolver, and urged them to fight. An attempt was made to arrest him, when an onslaught was made on the officers, both of whom were badly beaten, and in defending themselves, they used their pistols. This brought out other weapons, both from the whites and negroes, and some eighteen or twenty shots were fired, when the latter broke and ran, leaving the ground."

The result of this firing was the serious wounding of quite a number of persons. The negroes rallied on Bank street, and dared the police to attempt to make any arrests. Lieutenant Benson, at the head of eight or ten policemen, charged upon them, and was met by a volley of pistol balls, which was returned, and the negroes again broke in the wildest disorder. As soon as the riot was fairly started, Platt and his adherents fled to the upper story of the Court House to be out of danger. About fourteen persons in all were wounded, five of whom will probably die.

It is gratifying to know that no Conservatives were connected with this bloody affair, and that it was wholly between the rival adherants of the two radical candidates, Platt and Jones, the former of whom, as soon as he had fairly gotten his followers engaged in the riot, took especial care of his own worthless carcass.

The Census Bureau has partial returns from the Southern States indicating an increase in some, and decrease in others, of the colored population. In the aggregate there will be an increase over the last census, but not so large in proportion as shown by previous enumerations.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

An Armistice Proposed, but Finally Fails—The War to go on—Napoleon Issues a Pamphlet—Red Republican Riots in Paris—The Members of the Provisional Government Arrested by the Mob—The Army without Confidence in the Republic.

Nov. 3.—Prussia offers France an armistice of 25 days to allow time for general elections throughout France, the armistice to be based on the military status as it stands at the time of the signature.

The bombardment of New Breisach is being carried on by three powerful batteries. No signs yet of surrender.

Garibaldi has issued an address to his troops in which he scores the President of the United States, and says: "He barely permits the Republic to fling a word of sympathy to the descendants of Lafayette, who first proclaimed the emancipation of races. Classical Land of Liberty, home of the Exile, wilt thou abandon in this struggle thy sister nation?"

The *Figaro* publishes a pamphlet from the Emperor Napoleon on the causes which led to the capitulation of Sedan. The Emperor charges that the efficiency of the army was weakened by the excesses of the Opposition in the Corps Legislatif, and by the Opposition press introducing into it a spirit of criticism and insubordination.

Nov. 4.—The Paris government having decided to accept the armistice offered by Bismarck, the Red Republicans who opposed it, raised a riot. The Hotel de Ville was invaded, and a Committee of Public Safety proclaimed. The members of the Provisional Government were detained as prisoners for some hours, but were finally released by the National Guard.

The National Guard and Guard Mobile have refused to fight under the command of Garabaldi.

Marseilles is under the control of the Red Republicans. The Governor sent thither by the Provisional Government was fired upon by the mob and wounded in the abdomen.

Three French Marshals, twenty one generals, and eighty one superior officers are with the Emperor Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe.

Nov. 5.—There was heavy fighting around Paris yesterday; the French fire is kept up to prevent the Prussians from strengthening their batteries. The armistice will probably fail, as the Provisional Government will listen to no terms involving a cession of French territory.

Fighting is continually going on in the valley of the Loire.

The French authorities have issued a decree, conscripting and enrolling all married men and widowers between the ages of twenty and forty. The single men had already been conscripted. The revolutionary government promises to take care of families rendered destitute, and adopt the children of those who are killed.

Nov. 6.—Fort Mortier, at New Breisach, capitulated to-day. This will render the place untenable, and it will surrender.

The Prussian Governor of Lorraine has ordered a census taken of all persons subject to military duty, with a view of enrolling them in the Prussian army.

A serious engagement occurred to-day on the road from Dijon to St. Jean de Lagny. The Prussians though using artillery and mitrailleuse, failed to gain any ground, and the French prevented them from cossing the river.

Nov. 7.—The armistice has failed. Bismarck wanted guarantees for the cession of territory which the Paris government refused to give. The Prussian Minister at London declares that the struggle must continue. The fortifications around Paris now have 2,200 heavy guns in position. Despatches from private sources say that the French are as strong in number as the Prussian army around Paris, but the soldiers have no confidence in the Provisional Government, and among the officers there is almost an entire lack of sympathy with it. The government is everywhere distrusted and disliked.

Nov. 8.—There is reason to believe that the bombardment of Paris will not begin for two weeks yet, the Prussian King being reluctant to destroy so grand a city, and is giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace.

Auxerre, near Besancon, was thrice captured by the Prussians, and recaptured each time, the French giving no quarter in retaliation for the peasant-shooting by the Prussians.

Nov. 9—A general battle was fought near Orleans yesterday. All the ambulances have been sent to the front. No news of the result. The city of Verdun has capitulated to the Prussians, after a siege of six weeks.

Loss of Another Ocean Steamer.

FOUNDERS OFF THE COAST OF FLORIDA—ONLY FIVE MEN SAVED—NEARLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN DRY GOODS LOST—GALVESTON IN MOURNING FOR HER SONS.

Disasters at sea have been frequent during the past few weeks, many of them involving a loss of life that is truly saddening. Vessels, in some instances, have gone down into the silent depths of the ocean, carrying with them every human being on board, and leaving behind no witness of the heart-rending scenes that transpired, or the deeds of heroic devotion that were done in the brief interval that must have occurred between the certainty of death, and death itself.

Among the latest of these terrible disasters is the loss of the steamship *Varuna*, which left New York on the 15th ult., for Galveston, Texas. She foundered during the night of the 20th, off Jupiter Inlet, Florida. All on board, except the mate and four men were lost. Besides her officers and crew, she had thirty-six cabin passengers, mostly from Texas, representing the wealth and intelligence of that State, and who had been North spending the summer months. Sir Samuel Jenkinson, a member of the British Parliament, was also on board. Not one of all these passengers were saved. The cargo of the *Varuna*, which consisted mostly of dry goods, was worth nearly half a million of dollars, and it, of course, is a total loss.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

MARTINMAS.—To-day, November 11, is called St. Martin's Day in the calendar of the Church of England, and, in the old country, especially in Scotland, is one of most remarkable days of the year. It was originally instituted by the Catholic Church as a festival in honor of St. Martin, who is said to have been born in Hungary in the early part of the fourth century, and to have been in his younger days, a soldier. After a number of miraculous adventures, he settled as a hermit in a cave near Tours, the site of the present French government, where he was greatly venerated. He died Bishop of Tours in 397, and was canonized by one of the Popes some centuries afterwards. In former times, whenever a few fine days occurred about this time of year, they were called "St. Martin's summer."

In Scotland, Martinmas is one of the great terms for leases and engagement of servants, and is also the day upon which the occupation of farms usually commences. Formerly, it was a quarterly term day in England; and a payment of corn at Martinmas occurs in the Domesday Book. On the continent of Europe, from an early age, the day has been distinguished convivially; and this, apparently for two reasons, namely, that now the people first tasted the wines of the season, and slew the animals required to be salted for winter provisions. The killing of beeves at Martinmas for winter provision was formerly universal in northern Europe, in consequence of there being no means of keeping them in food during that rigorous season; but since the improvement in husbandry, the custom has been abandoned, and fresh meat used all the year round. So much was all this associated with Martinmas, that in Scotland, a beeve killed at that time was called a *mart* or *mairt*. In an old book of laws attributed to King David the First of Scotland, it is ordained that the "fleshours sall serve ye burgesses all ye time of ye slauchter of mairts." Martinmas was a great day for making puddings, composed of blood, suet and groats, and there was an enigmatical proverb thence arising, that "blood without groats was nothing," meaning that birth without fortune was of little value. Down to the end of the last century there was not a family above the poorest condition in the rural districts of England which had not its Martinmas puddings, or in Scotland which had not a *mart*, or a share in one, and salted meat was the only food of the kind used in winter. Now, there is no such practice known, except as a matter of tradition.

FORSYTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held in the Court-House at Winston on to-morrow, 12th inst. It is to be hoped that our farmers and others will turn out in force, and by their participation in the proceedings encourage the Society to renewed efforts.

A BIG HAWK.—On Tuesday last, as Dr. A. T. Zevely was on his way to visit a patient on the Lexington road, he observed a huge hawk fly into a tree near the road, and upon looking further found it had just slain a full-grown hen. The Doctor alighted from his sulky, obtained a rifle from a gentleman living near by, and shot his hawkship in the wing, disabling, but not otherwise injuring it. Upon picking it up, it was found to measure four and a half feet from tip to tip, and it was sufficiently out of humor to stick one of its wicked looking claws through the Doctor's finger. The bird has been sent to our jovial friend, D. L. Clark, Esq., proprietor of the private menagerie and zoological garden at High Point.

TO BE SOLD FOR TAXES.—The Judge of Probate for Stokes county advertises 10,989 acres of land in that county to be sold for State and County taxes, unless the owners settle up before the 28th inst.

The Sheriff of Ashe, on the 26th inst., sells twenty-one tracts of land, comprising 2,188 acres, for taxes; also, on Dec. 3rd, a sale of eighteen additional tracts, for same account. It is no wonder the people of Stokes and Ashe repudiated radicalism so heartily. They are now beginning to feel the effects of what it has wrought.

DAN RIVER CONVENTION.—This Convention, which has for its object the contrivance of means to open the Dan River for navigation, meets in Danbury to-morrow, 12th inst.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS met on Monday, but we believe they did nothing to benefit the county. It is certain they did not follow our advice about reducing their pay and mileage, as we see the Conservative Commissioners are doing in some counties.

SECOND CROP POTATOES.—Mr. J. A. Lineback has just presented us with a specimen of very fine and large second crop Early Rose Potatoes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. A. Jenkins & Co.—Groceries.
J. N. Blum, Adm'r.—Personal property for sale, Tuesday of first week of Court.
Prospectus of Richmond Whig.
Dr. Tate Powell—Japan Clover Seed.
F. Meller—Confectioneries, Toys, and Fancy Goods.

Border Agricultural Society.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of this Society for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.—R. P. Richardson, Esq., of Rockingham county, N. C.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—W. T. Sutherlin, T. S. Barksdale, M. Vanzant, D. H. Spencer, N. M. Roane, James Patterson, James Mitchell, C. P. Mendenhall, J. T. Morehead, L. W. Anderson, John L. Hurt, W. T. Scott, John Wiggins, Wm. M. Faulkner, A. G. Moore, A. G. Walters, John Williamson, R. V. Gaines, Wm. Long, Jas. S. Cobbs, S. C. Shelton, John Peoples, Benj. Guion, Wm. Marable, Louis Williams, J. J. Shaver, Henry Hart, and A. B. Bryan.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—L Edmunds, Wm. Jamerson, Jesse Griffith, J. J. Crews W. D. Shultz, Sterling Adams, A. J. Johnson, Jno. W. Cunningham, Pinkney Bailey, James Sloan, M. Hobgood, Randolph Deckerson, James Critz, C. G. Holland, W. D. Bowe, R. B. Cunningham, J. W. Carrington, James J. Yarborough, Thos. B. Doe, A. C. Lindsey and J. Morgan Smith.

SECRETARY and TREASURER.—Wm. M. Moseley.

Lee Dunlap, colored, was tried at Lincoln court, last week, for the murder in December 1868, of James A. Gleason. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, but sentence was stayed by an appeal to the Supreme Court. The prisoner objected to any colored man being on the jury, unless he was sufficiently intelligent to fully understand the evidence.

The Weldon *News* says that Henry Hannon, a worthy colored man of Halifax, recently had patented a cotton plow and planter of his own invention, which exhibits an amount of genius which does him credit. The new implement throws up the furrow, opens it, drops the seed, and covers it up in one operation, thus greatly condensing labor.

On the first inst., the stockholders of the Western Division of the W. N. C. R. R., elected T. L. Clingman, J. H. Rumbough, Jos. H. Keener, and Allen T. Davidson, as directors, who, with the State Directors, elected W. W. Rollins, President and G. M. Roberts, Sec. and Treasurer.

Messrs. Bennett, McCauley and Beatty, all from Pennsylvania, have purchased a large and valuable iron mine in Chatham county which they propose to develop as speedily as possible. Such are the men we like to have amongst us, and they are welcomed with open hearts and open doors.

A daughter of Harrison South, of Watauga county, was killed on the 26th ult., by a mill wheel. Her head was badly crushed. It is supposed she ventured so near the wheel that it caught her dress, and dragged her between two wheels.

A young man hunting in the woods near Warrenton, one day last week, discovered an opening in a ledge of rocks, and in it a pile of bones, apparently human, near which lay the barrel of a pistol, of the old flint and steel pattern.

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., has been selected by the Conservatives of the 13th Senatorial District as their candidate for the State Senate, vice Galloway, deceased. The election came off yesterday 10th inst.

On Saturday last, a colored man named James Knight, was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, in the streets of Wilmington, and nearly bled to death before he could be assisted.

The Campbellites, or Christian denomination, propose to establish a newspaper to be devoted to the religious interests of that sect, with Jos. H. Foy as editor. It will probably be published at Tarboro.

Wilson county jail was broken open on Friday night week, and five prisoners escaped. One of the fugitives is Williford, Kirk's man, charged with horse-stealing.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of North Carolina will hold its next session at Temple Church, near Whitaker's in Edgecombe county, commencing the last day of November.

R. M. Lassiter, of Granville, has resigned his position as one of the Supervisors of the Insane Asylum, and Gov. Holden has appointed Dr. C. T. Murphy, of Sampson, to fill the vacancy.

The notorious J. H. Everett, one of the robbers of the railroad cars on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, has been convicted at Halifax court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

On Sunday last a young colored man named Samuel Young, while endeavoring to couple some freight cars on the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. depot in Raleigh, was so badly crushed that he died in two hours afterwards.

A son of Col. Willis Johnson, of Halifax county, was caught in a cotton gin last week, and his left arm so badly mangled that it was necessary to amputate it.

Mr. A. McCollum of Moore county died suddenly in his wagon, on the 29th ult., as he was on his way home from Fayetteville.

All the prisoners, some half a dozen, confined in the jail at Lumberton, Robeson county, made their escape on Friday night last. The jail was built of logs, and very insecure.

A horse thief, named Ridley Mabry, has been convicted at Halifax Court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

The Governor has pardoned Granville Jones, colored, convicted at the last term of Edgecombe Court, for murderous assault on Mr. O. M. Mayo.

Mr. Jesse Hedgpeth, of Nash county, aged 82 years, made 25 barrels of corn and 500 pounds of cotton with his own hands this year.

A colored man named Ed. Hurley has been arrested in Wilson county for highway robbery.

Eli Dunn, of Nash county, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for hog stealing.

The Elections this Week.

The returns from the State Elections on Monday and Tuesday are necessarily meagre and confused. From what we can glean from the telegrams, the following is the result:

NEW YORK City gives 50,000 Democratic majority. The Republicans concede that the State has gone Democratic by 30,000 majority, perhaps more.

MARYLAND gone Democratic by a large majority, electing a full Congressional delegation.

KENTUCKY, the Democrats sweep everything.

DELAWARE the Democrats carry the State by a reduced majority, owing to the colored vote.

ILLINOIS goes Republican by a largely reduced majority; the Democrats make several gains in Congressmen.

ARKANSAS, nothing reliable. Conflicts reported between the Federal troops and the people.

NEW JERSEY. Uncertain. Democrats probably lose one Congressman.

MISSOURI.—The radicals routed, horse, foot and dragoons. Brown, supported by the liberals and Democrats, elected Governor, and the whole ticket elected.

VIRGINIA probably gone Conservative. The Conservatives have carried Richmond.

LOUISIANA has gone for the Conservatives, who make several Congressional gains.

TENNESSEE carried by the Conservatives by a large majority—a gain of five or six Conservative Congressmen.

RHODE ISLAND gone for the Sprague, or Liberal Republicans. Jenckes, Radical defeated.

MASSACHUSETTS gone radical by a reduced majority. Conservatives make legislative gains.

Nothing from the other States as yet.

It is thought that the Democrats, Conservatives and Liberals have gained some 18 or 20 Congressmen, which with those already gained in previous elections will make a gain of about 35 members.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Virginia State Fair.

The Virginia State Fair at Richmond, closed on Friday last, after a successful exhibition of four days. Judging from the premium list, which is quite comprehensive, very few except Virginians exhibited at this Fair. However, we notice that Stokes county, North Carolina, had one representative there, who received special commendation for the articles exhibited by him. We speak of Mr. R. O. Hay, of Crooked creek, in that county, who had patterns of sporting guns, Remington repeaters and the needle gun, used by the forces of the United States, with his patent guard for the prevention of accidental discharge. It is, says the Richmond *Whig*, an excellent invention, and most effectual for the purpose for which it is designed. In sporting guns the guard is useful also to protect the cap from rain.

Mr. Hay also exhibits a patent paper wrapper for making plugs out of stemmed leaf tobacco. The paper is a substitute for the tobacco leaf wrapper. Mr. Hay claims that his idea possesses several advantages; in the first place the tobacco has to be rolled only once, and again, the plug will dry in the sun in one half the time. The wrapper does not break up in handling, and, as there is no oil in the wrapper, the shaper is not gummed in the process of manufacture.

Mrs. Bennett, of Guilford county, who delighted everybody with her equestrian feats at the Border Fair, appeared upon the race-course with her beautiful mare and rode a quarter-stretch with Mr. Thompson beating him easily. It is understood that Mrs. Bennett will be rewarded with a special premium.

The celebrated Gerrit Smith, of New York, has just issued a letter addressed to his "colored brethren," urging them to vote against the Republican party, and in favor of absolute prohibition of liquor selling. Gerrit was a leader in the abolition movement, and has now mounted a new hobby.

The official returns of the Indiana election give a Conservative majority of 5,948, on the Congressional vote throughout the State. Five Conservatives and six radicals have been elected, one of the latter by a majority of only four votes.

A boy about fifteen years of age, named McDermott, at Auburn, Mass., was the other day attacked by a gray eagle, measuring eight feet from tip to tip, and would have been killed had not a stout man ran to his assistance.

Terence Quinn has been convicted in New York City for illegal registration under the new United States election act, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. This is the first conviction in that State.

A very rich old miser recently starved himself to death at Chicago. He had lived for years on rotten fruit, decayed vegetables, putrid meat and stale bread. His death finally resulted from gangrene of the bowels.

Gen. W. H. Brantly, a prominent ex-Confederate officer, was brutally assassinated near Winona, Miss., on the morning of the 2nd inst. No clue to the perpetrator.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed Admiral Glisson, to bring from Liverpool, a number of Blakely guns, and other war material belonging to the late Confederacy, but which have only been recently surrendered by England.

The Convention held at Cincinnati to promote the removal of the Federal capitol from Washington to some point further west, has adjourned *sine die*, without accomplishing anything.

A valuable salt mine was recently discovered at Kittanning, Penna., by workmen who had bored to the depth of 1,025 feet, in quest of oil.

A three-months old calf, giving a pint of milk daily, is one of the curiosities exhibited at the Du Quoin, Illinois, Fair.

The cattle disease has destroyed this season over two hundred cows in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn.

MARRIED,

In Guilford county, on the 23d ult., by O. McMichael, Esq., Mr. THOMAS L. THURMAN to Miss HARRIET PEARSON.

In Greensboro, on the 27th ult., by J. A. Pritchett, Esq., Mr. W. H. HOCKETT, to Miss SARAH CAUSEY.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Klutts, by Rev. B. Craven, D. D., L. M. BURNS, to SUSAN R. KLUTTS, all of Guilford.

Recently, in Ashe county, Mr. JOHN WALKER, aged 65 years, and Miss NANCY CREER, aged 72 years.

On the 20th of October, in Waughtown, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. A. B. DILLON and Miss AMANDA SMITH.

DIED,

In Salisbury, on the 31st ult., RUTH, wife of Dr. A. M. Nesbit, and daughter of Hon. Nat. Boyden, in the 36th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

R. A. JENKINS & Co., Grocers and Confectioners.

SALEM, N. C., Nov. 11, 1870.

Provisions.		Chop,	2¼
Bacon,	18 @ 20	Bran,	1½
Lard,	18@20	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@10	Wheat,	95@1 00
Veal,	6@ 8	Corn, (new)	50@ 60
Mutton,	6@ 9	" (old)	90@1 00
Butter,	20@22	Rye,	95@1 00
Flour,	3 @3½	Oats,	45@ 50
Meal,	2½ @3	Peas,	90@1 00
		FRUIT.	
Cherries, pitted,	17@ 20	Blackberries,	8@10
Peaches, paired,	10@15	Apples,	2@5
" ¼ and ½	5@6		

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beeswax, 28 @ 30; Honey, 10@12 Bones 50 cents per cwt; Hay, 45 @ 50 per cwt; Rags, white, 3½@4; Mixed, 3; Chestnuts, $3@3½ per bushel.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE Committee of Arrangements, in behalf of the "Young Men's Missionary Society," respectfully announce that

Hon. R. P. DICK

will deliver the second Lecture on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1,

AT MUSIC HALL.

Mr. Dick is no stranger among us, and as a finished elocutionist, has a wide reputation in our good old State.

F. MELLER,

Confectioner & Fancy Cake Baker,

(Between Vogler's Store & Dr. Zevely's Drug Store.)

SALEM, N. C.,

HAS now on hand a fresh and extensive stock of ***Confectionery***, embracing plain and ***Fancy Candies, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Cakes, Crackers, &c.***, to which he invites the attention of the public.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND CHINA-WARE,

suitable for the approaching gift season, in store.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he will endeavor by strict attention to his business, and by consulting the tastes and wishes of his customers, to merit a continuance of their favors.

F. MELLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 11, 1870. 44–tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING succeeded to the business of the late T. S. W. Mott, dec'd., in the sale of Japan Clover ("Lespedeza Striata") seed, we are now prepared to furnish above seed in packages, from 1 to 10 ounces at 50 cents per ounce, or 10 ounces for $9.00.

Directions for sowing, &c., sent with package. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

Send orders to

Dr. TATE POWELL,

Nov. 11, 1870-44tf Catawba Station, N. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON NEXT TUESDAY OF COURT WEEK, during recess of Court, I will offer at Public Sale, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Bedding, belonging to the estate of Martha Griffin, dec'd.

J. N. BLUM, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1870-44-1t

Yadkin Valley Nursery.

THE PROPRIETOR OF this Nursery offers to the trade, this season, a large and splendid stock of

FRUIT TREES,

consisting of

APPLES, PEACH, PEAR,
PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT.

Also a fine lot of

GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRY,
and RASPBERRY

plants of the most approved kinds.

☞ Send for Catalogues and learn prices.

Address, A. E. CONRAD,
40–3m. Vienna, Forsyth Co., N. C.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1871,

NOW READY!

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, by L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Oct., 1870.

JOHN WILSON. WM. WILSON.

WILSON & BROTHER,

GENERAL

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 56 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

REFER TO

H. Geiger & Co., No. 222 North Third Street.
Dupuy & Hubbard, No. 130 North Third Street.
Tenbrook & Brother, No. 3 South Water St.
James, Kent, Santee & Co., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 North Third Street.
Wanner, Kline & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 North Third Street.
Geo. S. Lovell, No. 40 North Fourth Street.
Oct. 21–6m.

R. A. JENKINS & Co.,

SALEM, N. C.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

AND

DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE undersigned respectfully call the attention of their friends to their handsome and complete stock of



which they have selected with a special eye to the wants of this section. It embraces all commodities that can be found in a *city establishment*, and will be sold at prices, either for cash or barter, that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who deal with us. Our stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is one of the finest and largest in this part of the country, and we cordially invite our friends to examine for themselves.

Agricultural Implements.

WE are agents for a large firm engaged in the manufacture of improved Agricultural Implements, and will continually keep on hand a fine assortment from which to select.

Fertilizers & Seeds of all kinds

FROM first-class houses, and warranted to be all that is recommended.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

HOGS AND POULTRY of the best breeds adapted to this section of country.

WE are in the market this fall and Winter, for

WILD GAME

and will purchase Wild Turkeys, Partridges, and other game at the highest market rates, paying either cash or barter.

Leaf Tobacco

WILL be taken in barter for Goods, or will be received and sold upon commission for the best prices the market affords.

R. A. JENKINS & CO.

Salem, N. C. Nov. 14, 1870.

S. T. MICKEY'S

Fruit Farm & Nurseries

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

GRAPE VINES

BY the dozen, 100, 1,000 or 10,000. Also

FRUIT TREES,

STRAWBERRY, GOOSEBERRY,
RASPBERRY, CURRANT,
BLACKBERRY, ASPARAGUS,
RHUBARB, and other plants in my line.

Should my customers wish any variety not on hand, I will order from reliable Nurserymen.

I am Agent for the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries. For further information see Knox's Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, which contains much valuable information on Small Fruit Culture, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing ten cents. I am also agent for the EUMELAN Grape, which is placed first on the list by many grape growers.

Send postage stamp for Catalogue.

☞ Send in your orders early.

☞ Plants and Vines not over four pounds weight, can be sent by mail.

S. T. MICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Oct 14, 1870 40–tf

The Richmond Whig.

Richmond Daily Whig.

Giving a complete and detailed history and review of the times, presenting and considering all matters and interests that engage the attention or involve the well being of the people.

One Year	$8 00	Three Months	$2 00
Six Months	4 00	One month	75

Richmond Whig and Advertiser.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION—EVERY TUESDAY & FRIDAY.

Reproduces from the Daily edition whatever has general interest or value, and especially whatever concerns the country reader.

Its commercial and financial reports will always be found full and reliable

One year	$5 00	Three Months	$1 25
Six Months	2 00	One Month	50

Richmond Weekly Whig.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Contents carefully selected from the Semi-weekly and Daily editions, so as to embody all important news and valuable information, and afford data for correct opinions on all questions of public moment.

One Year	$2 00	Three Months	50
Six Months	1 00	One Month	25

CLUBS.

Five copies to names and one extra	9 00
Ten copies to names and one extra	16 00
Twenty copies to names and one extra	27 00
Fifty copies to names and one extra	55 00
Ten copies and one extra to one address	13 00
Twenty copies and 1 extra to 1 address	25 00
Fifty copies and 1 extra to 1 address	50 00

Remittances should be made by check, draft, Post-office Money-order, or Registered Letter.

MOSELEY & SHIELDS,

RICHMOND, VA.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Saturday, November 12th, will be sold at public sale, at Bath Branch Railroad Cabins, 8 or 10 Breeding Sows and 30 or 40 Pigs.

At Salem and Winston Depot Lot, a Log Stable with frame additions.

Also at E. Belo's Store, a lot of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans and Cooking Utensils. Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Hoes, Crow-bars, Cutting-boxes, Picks, Anvils, Bellows, Cast Steel Stone Hammer, Cupboards, Benches, &c., &c.

Terms, CASH. E. BELO.

President N. W. N. C. R. R. Co.

Salem, Nov. 4, 1870.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

STOCK LARGER THAN EVER!

Second Full Purchase since July.

PATTERSON & CO,

Corner of Main & Bank Street,

SALEM, N. C.,

Offer an unrivaled assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FARMERS who raise Tobacco,
FARMERS who raise Grain,
TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
PEOPLE without trades or professions,
OLD MEN and YOUNG MEN,
OLD LADIES, and "last but not least,"
YOUNG LADIES,

are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS.

In addition to a full line of Flannels, Delaines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different shades of Blue and Black we offer

W. I. PEAKE & CO'S

brands of Alpacas and Mohairs, the best in the world.

Also a beautiful assortment of SACK FLANNELS, both plaid and plain. WHITE and BROWN MUSLINS, BED BLANKETS, &c

NOTIONS.

An increased stock. Our Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Underskirts, and Fancy Goods of all kinds, have been selected with care, and will be found very desirable. Our Linen Handkerchiefs are a new and attractive style, and are imported expressly by the New York House of whom we buy.

DRUGS

The usual assortment, including Perfumery, Soaps, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, &c., &c. Constantly on hand the celebrated

GAME COCK WHITE LEAD.

GROCERIES.

We have a reputation on these goods which we are determined to maintain. Our Sugars, Coffees, Teas and Molasses, are in better stock than ever. We offer Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, &c., at very low prices by the package.

HARDWARE.

We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and smoothest in market.

IRON AND STEEL.

Of various kinds and sizes. We flatter ourselves that we have the fullest assortment in this section.

CROCKERY

in good supply, which we offer at reduced rates.

HATS.

The latest and most desirable styles in Fur, Saxony and Wool.

GRINDSTONES.

Every Farmer should have a Grindstone. We have a large assortment of the best Berea Stones, which we are selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Bevel and Arch Top.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Our Ladies' Sewed Work is manufactured expressly for us in Philadelphia, and cannot be excelled in beauty of finish, quality and durability of material. Anxious to give these goods a wide sale, we offer them at extremely low prices. Boots for Men, Youths and Boys. In pegged work we are kept constantly supplied with Shelly Bros. & Co's Thomasville Shoes, for Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children. These shoes have an unequalled reputation.

STRAW CUTTERS.

The best in use. Any size ordered if not on hand.

Ploughs, Shellers, &c.

of Thompson's make. Home machines of long established reputation.

FRIES' GOODS.

Fries' "Jeans" are better and cheaper than any woolen goods offered in this market. We sell by bolt or yard at Factory prices. FRIES' COTTON YARN IS THE BEST. Buy no other. We do not intend to be undersold on these goods.

We return our thanks to our many customers. We promise to use our best efforts to please them, and to keep a full stock for our rapidly growing trade.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 21, 1870-41-tf

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

Office hours, Sunday, from 8½ to 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 3, P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Closes daily at 2, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday at 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



A PURE CHINESE

BLACK TEA

With Green Tea Flavor.

Warranted to Suit all Tastes.

42-4w



BEST STORY PAPER IN THE UNIVERSE. A $5 Prize to every subscriber. Send stamp for Prize Circular and Specimen. J. R. ELLIOT, Publisher, Boston, Mass. 42-4w.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR **WOMEN OF NEW YORK**

OR SOCIAL LIFE IN THE GREAT CITY. Wonderful developments among the aristocracy. Married Women exposed, &c., &c. Price $2.25. The best Book to sell published. The best terms to Agents ever given. Address, N. Y. Book Co. 145 Nassau St N. Y. 42-4w.

SEASON OF 1870-71.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.

Important Improvements.

Patented June 21, and August 23, 1870.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., have the pleasure of announcing important improvements in their Cabinet Organs, for which Patents were granted them in June and August last. These are not merely meretricious attachments, but enhance the substantial excellence of the instruments.

They are also enabled by increased facilities for manufacture, to make, from this date, a further reduction of prices on several leading styles.

Having completed and added to their former facilities a large new manufactory, they hope hereafter to supply all orders promptly.

The Cabinet Organs made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America, but also in Europe, that few will need assurance of their superiority.

They now offer FOUR OCTAVE CABINET ORGANS, in quite plain cases, but equal according to their capacity to anything they make, for $50 each. The SAME, DOUBLE REED, $65. FIVE OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGANS, FIVE STOPS, with Knee swell and Tremulant, in elegant case, with several of the Mason & Hamlin improvements, $125. The same EXTRA, with new Vox Humana, Automatic Swell, &c., $160. FIVE OCTAVES, THREE SETS REEDS, SEVEN STOPS with EUPHONE; a splendid instrument, $225.

A new illustrated catalogue with full information, and reduced prices, is now ready, and will be sent free, with a testimonial circular, presenting a great mass of evidence as to the superiority of these instruments, to any one sending his address to the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, Boston, or 596 Broadway, New York. 42-4w.

FORTUNES offered to live men, Rare chance. Send stamp. Diamond K. Co., Wilmington, Del. Sept 23—37-3m.

WANTED—AGENTS, (**$20 per day**) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock-stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family SEWING MACHINE in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 37-3m

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass. 37-8w

AGENT WANTED—(*$225 Per Month.*) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass. St. Louis, Mo. 37 3m.

$10 A DAY—Business enterely new and honorable. Liberal inducements. Descriptive circulars free. Address J. C. RAND & CO., Biddeford, Me. 37-8w.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains *no poison*. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address **MAGIC COMB CO.**, Springfield, Mass. 37-3m.

$1.000 REWARD.

DeBing's Via Fuga cures all *Liver, Kidney* and *Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility* and all complaints of the *Urinary Organs*, in male and female. **$1,000** will also be paid for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that* DeBING's PILE REMEDY *fails to cure*.

DeBING'S MAGIC LINIMENT cures *Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises and Swelled Joints, in man and beast*.

Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet. *Laboratory*—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md. April 22.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS

hould be read by all.

Forsale at the BOOK-STORE

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.



THE GREAT

Southern Piano

MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unpurchased pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled.

THEIR TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale.

THEIR TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved *Overstrung Scale* and AGRAFFE TREBLE.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, PATENTED AUGUST 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.

We have made arrangements for the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENCY for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

Sept. 9, '70-35-6m. ***Baltimore, Md.***



Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1811.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

262 BALTIMORE ST., *BALTIMORE*,

Have the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

In the city, of

SCHOOL MEDICAL and LAW, and DENTAL, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS.

An immense supply of,

GENERAL BANK AND COUNTING-HOUSE

STATIONERY.

Blank Books made to order in any style of Binding and Ruling.

The same careful Attention given to

ORDERS

as to PERSONAL PURCHASES.

INSIDE FIGURES ALWAYS.

Send for Catalogues, &c.

[Sept. 23, 1870-37-4m.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION 1870.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET, TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,

BLONDS, NETTS, CRAPES, RUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

ORNAMENTS,

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.,

237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parsian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given. 32-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Post Office Building.

FOR SALE.

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P. O. Address, Salem, N. C.

Forsyth County, Sept. 23, 1870-37-4w.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., November 1st, 1870.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Lucretia Hardman, Miss Angeline Martin, Mrs. Emily Newsom, Miss Mary Sheets' Mrs. Lydia Spaugh.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Capt. Wm. Brown, E. T. Bower, D. B. Bitting, David Clodfelter, Timothy Checks, A. B. Dillon, York Foy, J. A. Haynes, Jas. Hogan, Eld. F. H. Jones, D. A. Jenkins, Andrew Kinnemon, Michael Koons, R. H. Linville, William Lomack, Henry Leak, B. F. Linville, Henry Mires, William Myers, R. Watt Martin, W. H. Reeves, James W. Reid, J. C. Shutt, Thomas Sapp, Sapp & Co., John Spurgin, David Tucker, James Tyner, Joel Vest, Tolea Vogler, J. T. Williams & Co., William T. Warner, W. R. Williard, J. W. Whicker. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

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April 22.

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Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29-tf.

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Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

THE LIFE OF GEO. P. BELDEN, who, from a love of wild adventure and a desire to gain a knowledge of the ***Every Day Life*** and ***Peculiar Customs of the Indians,*** left a home of plenty in New Philadelphia, O., joined the Indians, adopted their mode of life, became a warrior of the "first-class," and chief of 100 lodges, served the Government with his braves against the hostile Indians, and as Lieutenant in the Regular Army, which position he but recently resigned to return to the wild life he so much loves. ***70 ILLUSTRATIONS, 24*** of them ***Full Page,*** with ***Portrait*** of the ***Author,*** all engraved expressly for this work.—A most attractive book, abounding in thrilling adventure, and curious, useful and original information. Send for illustrated circular, with terms, table of contents, and sample pages.

C. F. VENT, Publisher,

Sept 23.-37-4w. 5, College Place, N. Y.

State of North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY. } Superior Court

Henry W. Fries, Assignee

vs.

Mary A. Keehln, Francis E. Keehln and Adelaide Keehln, heirs at law of L. W. Keehln, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit, that a cause of action exists against the defendants above named, in favor of the plaintiff, H. W. Fries, and that said defendants are not residents of this State, but reside in the county of Bartholomew, State of Indiana; and it further appearing that summons were issued in this case against the said defendants returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 2nd Monday of September, 1870, which were ordered to be served on the defendants by publication for six successive weeks, in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C.—And let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250 00) with interest thereon from Feb. 17, 1857; and the further sum of $60,00, with interest from June the 8th, 1858, together with costs of action.—And let the defendants further take notice that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case aainst the property of said defendants for the sums above mentioned due the plaintiff; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 10th day of October, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken in said attachment.

Given under my hand, at office, in Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., August 19th, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN,

Clerk of Superior Court, Forsyth County.

August 26, 1870. 33-6w.

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DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

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Jan. 14, 1870

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Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and

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Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870.-29-tf.



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Salem, N. C., May, 29, 1870.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,

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Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

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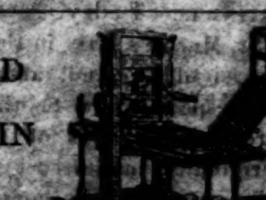
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Salem, N. C., Jan. 1870.

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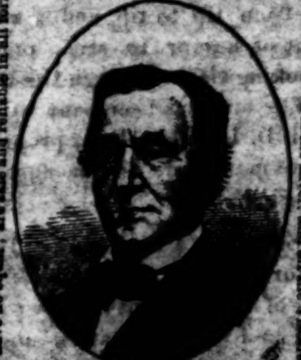
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